



The pace at which Kansas corn stalks along places it in the lead of the race.

Kansas wouldn't begin to trade even with Illinois, unless she would agree to keep Herr Algeid.

There will be mighty little wheat fed to hogs this year. Of course we mean the four footed species.

The balance is on the right side. The banks that are resuming exceed in number those that are suspending.

Farmers of twenty years' experience in the Arkansas valley say they never saw corn make the growth it has in the past three weeks.

This talk of calling an extra session of the legislature to provide seed wheat for western Kansas is all rot, in which there is more politics than distress.

The average county in the central belt of Kansas returned to the assessor more wheat on the first of March than the average product of other years.

Cleveland moves rather slowly according to the western idea, but if the prayers of a majority of the people of this country prevail, he will live his term out.

We are glad to record one lapse of Hicks' weather forecast. He gave it out that July and August would be dry months. But probably he didn't include Kansas in the cast.

The Topeka Capital is curious to know whether or not the state's attorney general has succeeded in reducing the paper trust to pulp. There seems to be but little in the case, at best.

It will make no difference to Kansas whether the emblematic flower of this nation is corn or sunflower: in either selection, Kansas leads the world on their production. No matter what is on the boards, Kansas is "in it."

The declaration of John J. Ingalls, the other day, that he is opposed to woman suffrage, but believes it will carry in this state when voted on, simply shows that he has lost confidence in himself as a popular leader.

The Sherman act expands the currency to the extent of the treasury notes paid out for the purchase of silver. This expansion is in itself desirable, and some substitute should be provided. That could be done easily, but the president and Wall street prefer contraction to expansion.

The railroads that traverse Kansas and Colorado are reducing their expenses on account of the loss of business they will sustain from the shutting down of the mines. They may lose some ore traffic, but from the present outlook Kansas will more than make it up in corn traffic.

Eastern papers pronounce the Kansas exhibit at the world's fair a first-class menagerie. The wisdom required to arrive at this conclusion is not of a startling order. The eagle has claimed from the first that the only mention the Kansas exhibit was liable to get would be in reference to her stuffed animals, and that her agricultural products would never be heard of.

General financial distress affects every citizen, directly or indirectly, to a greater or less extent. If in such times every citizen would make it a point to meet his individual obligations—his current running expenses—promptly, it would go a great way toward relieving the pressure—in fact, there would be no pressure in very many cases where otherwise collapse occurs.

Yesterday's dispatches show the avidity with which the average Kansan can parade his misfortunes. Everything in Kansas is of the intense order. The sun is brighter and hotter; the clouds darker, the rain better, the drouth dryer, the wind stronger, the failure of crops greater, and the yields better and the hars more prolific, than in any other place on earth.

The wheat crop of Minnesota, North and South Dakota report a wheat yield of 68,000,000 bushels as against 108,000,000 bushels last year; which is the worst outlook for years; being a shortage of 40,000,000 bushels. Experts agree on the estimate and an attempt will be made to advance the price of the cereal. Altogether the outlook for fattening hogs on wheat is not as auspicious as it might be. But the hogs in Kansas will not go hungry on that account.

There is a new interpretation put upon the change in the law relative to the mintage of silver in India that is altogether different from the first one given out. It is this: Under the new law India buys the bullion and controls the coinage, whereas formerly any person holding bullion could take it to the government mint and have it coined by paying for the alloy and coinage. The change makes the new regulation similar to the Sherman act in many respects.

American civilization has again been disgraced by the barbarous action of the mob that executed the negro man at Bardwell, Ky., for the alleged double crime of rape and murder. The negro protested his innocence to the last, but that was to be expected. Granting that he was guilty as charged, his heinous crimes did not justify the equally diabolical acts of the mob. Neither does the circumstance that the entire community participated in the transaction mitigate its awfulness. Such acts bring the law into contempt of all, and in effect rather encourage than discourage lawlessness. The law is presumed to be adequate to meet the demands of justice; if it is not it should be amended until it is. If summary execution of rapists and murderers and burning of their bodies is the proper infliction, in the estimation of the public, let that be prescribed in the law. But whatever the law prescribes ought to be observed, and must be if we would escape a state of anarchy.

A GRATIFYING EXHIBIT.

The condition of a state's treasury is a pretty good index to the material condition of the people. Gauging the situation in Kansas at the present time by this standard and a healthy and encouraging condition is disclosed. "The state's finances were never in better condition than they are at present," said Assistant State Treasurer George Seward Friday morning, "and the state could pay off half its bonded indebtedness and not feel it. The general revenue fund has a balance of over \$600,000, and by the end of the month it will reach \$900,000. There is not a bill against the state that would be refused payment, because of the lack of funds to pay it. And, too, the counties are paying their July taxes in a very prompt manner. Our receipts each day amount to about \$50,000, and this will continue until the 15th of the month, when we shall have received nearly a million dollars during the month. The prompt action on the part of the counties shows that the financial condition of the state is good shape, and that the times are not as hard as some might believe. The finances of no state could be in better condition than those of Kansas, and it is very encouraging to have them in their present shape."

There are two gratifying points set out in this exhibit. One is the ability of the people to meet their obligations, and the other is the disposition to do so promptly. It shows an admirable disposition and pleasing condition among the people.

STILL OFF HIS BASE.

Governor Penoyer of Oregon, whose eccentricities have already given him an unenviable notoriety and raised a serious question throughout the country as to his mental equipment for the place he occupies, appears to be bent upon corroborating public opinion on this point.

In answer to a request from the New York Recorder, sent out to all the governors for the expression of some sentiment befitting the great national holiday, many patriotic replies were received. The patriotism of Governor Penoyer's response can best be measured by reading it:

SATON, Or., July 3.—The grave fact that the newspaper press of the country has repeatedly stated, without official denial or public protest, that the president of the United States is using the federal patronage to influence congressional action favorable to his wishes on financial questions, is most unmistakable evidence of national decadence.

It seems to have escaped the attention of Mr. Penoyer that whatever the president may have done in the premises has been in obedience, very likely, to his own wishes, but much more in obedience to an imperative and overwhelming demand from all parties and all parts of the country. It was a demand that no president could ignore without antagonizing the evident financial judgment of a majority of the people.

A stubborn defiance on his part to such a demand might indeed suggest the approach of danger to the public liberties. But the demand itself and the president's compliance with it show unmistakably that the period of national decadence has not yet dawned upon us.

In concluding his comment upon the occurrence, the Washington Post makes this very pertinent observation:

"The only perceptible symptom of decadence consists in the fact that at a juncture like the present, when the energies of all good citizens should be concentrated in support of measures of relief, the governor of a great state should make such a conspicuous ass of himself."

A COMMON CAUSE.

Any evangelist will tell you that the conditions are ripe for a revival when his congregation is in a thinking mood. This is the condition of the public mind on the financial situation just now. By common consent all are willing to lay aside partisan measures for the general good—a concession never made without sacrifice. Advocates of both the single and double standard may be found in each political party. Free silver and the repeal of the Sherman law are upheld and opposed by Republicans and Democrats. It is refreshing that an issue divested of partisan rancor has found its way to the front, and if it serves no better purpose than the healing of senseless animosities it will have served a good purpose. There is more in it than this, however. Our currency, being the representative of all values, involves the question of daily supplies of life and death. Without it, commerce comes to a standstill. The poorest mendicant must have it to buy his penny loaf; the merchant prince must keep it moving or close his doors. If it were impossible to get a supply of wholesome beef, other things might be used as a substitute. Not so with our currency. We must have it in ample supply, and the quality should be above suspicion. This is the question now uppermost in the public mind. A consensus of public opinion would show that nine-tenths of the reading public had given these matters careful thought, and if we mistake not, at the proper time will be ready to act.

The day for machine politics and ready made opinions on all subjects, let us hope, is past. That certain party leaders or high up officials advocate a measure is not quite conclusive in these latter days that they will be adopted. Not many weeks since it was announced that such and such concessions had been made and certain legislation agreed upon out of respect to the president's wishes. This is politics, but the indications now are that the president's wishes will be cast to the winds in the general round up at the coming session of congress. Cut and dried legislation and gag rules will meet with a reception so frigid that none will claim its authorship. This will come round from the sheer irresistible force of public opinion. Our representatives, in all probability, will have an object lesson bearing directly upon their prospects for continuance in office. They will learn that the executive whip, with all its whizz in the air, falls harmless under the goal of public opinion. Laws enacted in party con- sideration are an insult to the meanest citizen of the republic, and a little further advancement by the electors of the country will place them beyond the limit of possibility.

After many months of weariness and vexatious effort Topeka has at last consummated its dam project. That is to say the matter has been put in shape so that the work of constructing the dam may be begun in a short time. In fact it is understood that arrangements have already been made with eastern parties to build the dam. While congratulating the capital city upon the consummation of her long and devoutly wished for desire, we take the liberty of criticizing her lack of home enterprise or whatever it was that caused the performance of the work to be given into the hands of others than her own citizens. Topeka ought to be able to do the job herself and keep the money it will cost at home, thus getting the benefit of both the enterprise when completed and the money it costs to do it.

The Passenger association, which controls that part of the railway traffic of the west, has finally yielded to the popular pressure for lower rates to the world's fair and a one-fare-for-the-round-trip rate has been adopted; but the concession is practically nullified by the restrictions put upon the sale of tickets and their duration. In its present form the new arrangement will not stimulate attendance upon the fair nor railway travel to any appreciable degree, and when the association discovers this, as it probably will in the course of a few weeks it will really reconsider, may be. To make the matter short, the railway managers are still playing horse with the public.

The financial scheme, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, which is said to be favorably considered by the treasury officials including the secretary, and which provides for the issuance of treasury notes for the redemption of all outstanding coin and to become the circulating medium of the country, ought to meet the views of the statista to do. But in point of fact that is just what we are running on today—the treasury note passes current with the standard silver dollar, which is on a par with gold in any and all transactions not specially provided for by law.

ABOUT KANSAS.

Lead has been found in Lyon county. A chunk of pure lead weighing one pound was taken out at a depth of 100 feet.

A Wellington woman found a rattlesnake in her kitchen, and she was almost as badly frightened as if it had been a mouse.

Summer county has nearly 250 miles of railroad. As soon as she learns what the assessment rate is to be she will shortly know what her tax will be.

Editor Branscomb of the South Haven News Era got lonesome with just two little girls, and the other day bought a little boy to help them keep him company.

Newton will soon be state headquarters for the Kansas Mennonites. Their state university is located there and the principal office of their insurance society will also be moved there soon.

And now the bachelor editor of the Minneapolis Messenger calls for the original copy of Miss Braden's novels that she said she had written on her knee. Sol Miller holds cases on that; ask him.

A Kansas paper credited an item to the Kansas City, whereat Sol Miller in the Troy Chief objected, upon the ground that there is more than one asterisk in Kansas City. Sol says the town is full of 'em, of greater or lesser magnitude.

Governor Lewelling pardoned four convicts from the state's prison Thursday. Of the four three were in for rape and were sent up for terms of from five to fifteen years. The fourth was a burglar, in for seven years. They had served out about half their terms, each.

Harry DeFord, a prominent young druggist of Ottawa, died yesterday from injuries received on the Fourth of July by the premature discharge of a sky rocket. He had charge of the fireworks display and was in the act of firing it at the time of the accident.

The failure of the Haskell Printing company of Kansas City a few days ago ought to be a warning to Kansas business men. As long as the Haskell remained at Atchison they prospered, but they hadn't been out of the state three months until they busted. Moral: Kansas should keep away from Kansas City, Mo.

Clinton B. Jewell, the rainmaker who has been for the past three months in the employ of the Rock Island road, has been in the city for a few days. He has been operating along the line of the Rock Island in the northwest portion of the state for some time and has abundantly satisfied the farmers of that region, and is now seeking other drothy regions to seek.

In explaining some ludicrous mistakes that appeared in a recent issue of his paper the editor of the Kiwanian Democrat had to admit, indirectly, that he can't always read his own writing. He claims that the copy was all right, because he wrote it; the error was the fault of the compositor, and he did that part of the work, too. The proof reader must be a devil of a fellow.

The Preston Plain Dealer says the best crop of wheat in Preston county, forty acres, was that put in by the members of the Baptist church of Preston for the benefit of the treasury of the church. No wheat raised last year in that county was any better. The members are very proud of it and cheerfully give all the credit to the Lord and Master. The crop was cut on Tuesday.

The report that large numbers of settlers in the western part of the state are removing to the territory on account of the failure of the wheat crop is no doubt greatly exaggerated. There is always more or less moving going on, but the bona fide settlers in Kansas isn't so easily discouraged as to pull up and move because of the failure of a single crop when other crops give as good promise as is the case out there at the present time.

A correspondent at Humeville writes: Humeville never has been advertised like other cities along the border, but quite a number of people have come here and more are coming every day. Houses are all full, some have four and five families in them and several new buildings are going up. We expect to be "in it" and "in it" in good shape when the strip opens, as we are located the nearest to the largest body of the best land in the strip—the Chikaskia river bottoms.

Two Unpopular Pails.

Just take it easy, "the country is not going to the dogs," just take it easy. It is too great to be snatched by one congress or by one presidential term. It won't require a revolution to restore prosperity, but only a change of about two per cent of the vote, and that has been more than done already. The election here and there tomorrow Illinois would give 30,000 Republican majority. Pulling down the flag and putting out bomb throwers are not popular in Illinois.

AT NIGHT.

What though the sunbeams be long, and the hours be swoning with heat, I know the great Night is to come, with darkness dew-laden and sweet.

And when the first stars sparkle white, in the firmament, sombre and still, The brooding compassion of Night all the pitiless daylight doth fill.

A patient too tender to smile descends on the palfrey air: The accent profound of the Night vibrates in the heart like a prayer.

The silvery ribbon of road shines white as a truth bedded fast, In an error so wide and so deep that through ages and ages 'twill last.

The black tree-tops pensively wave and murmur a wandering lay, As if saying sweet secret adieu to the vanishing hosts of the day.

In the green summer da-kness I hear a lover-bird's drowsy trill run, More tuneful and silvery clear than his songs of the hours of the sun.

His raptures low ripple spring from the spell of the stillness and gloom, From the thrill of the loneliness sweet, From the trees, from the night earth-perfume: From the tide of the dim Milky-way, with its measureless transcendent light, But oh, sugar, you are not alone, for I too am here, with the night.

Where the silence is full of the sounds and the sighs of the phantoms set free, When the great gentle mother sweeps wide her infinite mystery.

Over all of the children of men her limitless mantle is spread, On her bosom the outcast, the lost, may pillow his shelterless head.

As a suppliant, longing for peace, feels on him invisible hands, So her touch falleth finer than flesh, and with power no mortal withstands.

NAN W. HEALY.

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS.

The report of the state board of railway assessors is not yet complete in all its details, yet the work has progressed far enough to show what the figures for the main lines will be, as follows:

Missouri Pacific—\$10,345,235; increase over the last assessment \$1,526,001.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe—\$13,712,521; increase, \$1,882,072.

Rock Island—\$6,717,690; increase, \$878,490.

Union Pacific—Increase, \$884,326.

Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern—Increase, \$530,022.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas—Increase, \$391,550.

St. Louis & San Francisco—Increase, \$287,400.

The above figures include only assessments on the main trunks. Valuations of sidetracks, depots, tanks, rolling stock, etc., have not yet been carried out. The board added 100 per cent to the valuations placed on water tanks by the Burlington & Missouri River, 99 per cent on the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern, 100 per cent on the Missouri Pacific and 100 per cent on the Union Pacific, 20 per cent, and the Hutchinson and Southern was reduced 20 per cent, and the figures of the Rock Island and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis were permitted to stand.

On the Santa Fe and the Frisco were increased 40 per cent, the Burlington and Missouri River, 30 per cent, the Union Pacific, 20 per cent, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 20 per cent, the Union Pacific, 20 per cent, and the Hutchinson and Southern was reduced 20 per cent, and the figures of the Rock Island and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis were permitted to stand.

The figures of all the other roads were permitted to stand.

A CALAMITY HOWLERS' TRICK.

From the Garden City Herald.

A few days ago we received a circular from the city, signed by the chairman of the People's party county committee, a county commissioner, the mayor of the town and unfortunately the chairman of the Republican county committee, asking aid in support of a movement to solicit help from other parts of the country in the form of a loan of the farmers' money. No doubt this circular has been the means of starting the newspaper talk about the suffering in western Kansas, and the publication of the report that Governor Lewelling has been asked to call a special session of the legislature to provide means for relieving the alleged distress.

We want to say right here that the majority of the people condemn such a movement and feel deeply the unwarranted disgrace brought upon western Kansas. At this time it is impossible to see any reason for sending out such an appeal.

An appeal of this kind is only calculated to hurt the country and make our brothers in the eastern part of the state feel very "ired."

Now as to another phase of the subject, we want to state that from our interview with Hon. T. A. Milton, of Eminence, this county, who was a delegate from Garfield county in the last legislature, Mr. Milton evidently speaks with authority, and his words should receive due weight and consideration.

"This is the only year in eight successive ones that our part of the state has not grown a good crop of wheat."

"But there must have been a failure in 1890, for the legislature of 1891 appropriated the benefit for the year of 1890, and the year had no grain to sow."

"Yes, and that was a bare-faced swindle," answered Mr. Milton. "A good crop of wheat had been harvested the year before and many farmers had a good deal of old grain on hand. There was at that time an abundance of wheat and other grain in western Kansas for seed, so that demand made upon the state was entirely fraudulent. The grain was distributed and, to my knowledge, much of it went to those who had no more need of it than I had. I know the men to get to where they wanted themselves and then sell the surplus to their neighbors who were too honest to acknowledge that they were in need."

At Ravenna the wheat was piled in one granary, and was wide open to the people to help themselves. The manner in which that distribution was made was disgraceful from first to last.

"There is no part of western Kansas in need of help today, and this nonsense about a special session of the legislature to give relief to the sufferers ought to be stopped at once. Even if the western counties should not produce a bushel of grain this year, they have enough already in their granaries for every need. But that part of the state will yield a considerable quantity. Besides this, the stock is in the best condition possible, and we have a good deal of it."

Delegate Milton talked very earnestly and said that the better class of people out there do not want to be disgraced by the demands of the deadbeats of the territory. This is the situation in a nutshell, and our "tired" friends in eastern Kansas can keep their seed wheat, and help their own poor in paying up their delinquent taxes.

The carpet baggers, like the scoundrels, will find no peaceful rest in Oklahoma, if the tone of the press is any indication of the sentiment of the people.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The thirtieth annual catalogue of the State Agricultural college, just received, is handsomely illustrated, and clearly shows the character and extent of the institution. During the year just closed there were enrolled 357 students, of whom 368 were gentlemen and 201 ladies. These students represented 68 counties in Kansas and 16 other states and countries. The graduating class numbered 24 gentlemen and 15 ladies.

During the thirty years of its existence, the college has received nearly 5,000 students, about a third of whom were young women. Most of them have come from farmers' homes, and after from three months to three years of study, have gone back to such homes without graduation. The number of graduates up to 1891 is 520, of whom 105 are women.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Guthrie has a Keeley institute.

Kingfisher hired the Wellington band the Fourth of July. What's the matter with the local band?

The Guthrie Leader and the Chandler Democrat-Warrior dislike the Press Association and will have nothing to do with it.

The farmers near Orlando and Mulhall are greatly exercised over recent invasion of the strip cattle, feeding, no doubt, the effects of Texas fever.

C. M. Scott of Arkansas City is of the opinion that the Colorado official is mistaken when they say he have captured the famous bandit, Henry.

Edmond with her two flouring mills and two elevators and two mills, the facilities for handling wheat, says the Sun, are not excelled by any town in Oklahoma.

Jim Admire says there will be a good corn crop in Oklahoma this year and that the Lord is smiling upon the territory, notwithstanding the influx of carpet bag officials.

The people of this city, says the Kingfisher Free Press, will be called upon in a short time to vote on bonds for building suitable school buildings. Every citizen should deposit his vote in favor of the proposition.

The director of the Oklahoma Experimental station announces that after July 10 no more infected chinch bugs will be sent out from the station, but that if possible next year packages will be sent out over the territory earlier in the season to all who apply.

The Texas steer is in rather a bad predicament, says the Edmond Sun. His presence on the strip is not allowed by the soldiers. If he goes into Kansas or Oklahoma he meets with enemies. He is too lean for market, too numerous for the soldiers and too sickly for the farmers.

In speaking of the probable changes in the Kingfisher land office, and the clamor for appointment among the local Democratic aspirants for the position, Hon. Virgil M. Hobbs says, "It is entirely too bad, but we Democrats prefer the old outfit rather than to see them replaced by carpet bag coliculs from Missouri and Texas."

Times-Journal: Hon. Dennis Flynn came down from Guthrie yesterday and went to Kingfisher. He leaves for Washington on the 20th, and in the meantime will visit different portions of the territory and confer with its prominent men as to what legislation the territory needs. He is especially interested in the "free home" idea, and will do all in his power to relieve the settlers of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Sac and Fox, Iowa and Ottawatomie countries and put them on the same footing as the settlers of Oklahoma proper. He thinks the best way to proceed in the matter is to first get a law passed putting all those reservations on the same footing, i. e., allowing the settlers in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe and Ottawatomie countries to prove up after a year's residence as is the case in the Sac and Fox and Iowa lands, and after that has been done to get the "free home" bill through. He will certainly do all that can be done, and has great hopes of success. It is barely possible he may get the first bill through at this extra session.

EXCHANGE EPIGRAMS.

A Stayer.
The Junebug leaves the last of June,
The lightningbug in May,
The locust leaves the house of June,
And says: "I've come to stay."

A Natural Sequence.
He called her Miss
And she called him Mister;
They continued this
Till one night he kissed her.
Then their bashfulness
They perceived was folly;
Now he calls her Dear
And she calls him honey.

—New York Press.

Krupp as a Pacificer.
From the Gleaner News.

Herr Krupp has probably done as much as any mortal ever did to prevent war and bloodshed. To look at one of his guns is enough to satisfy anybody but Emperor William.

Suggested for the Plaisance.
From the Sioux City Tribune.

Hawaii might export her ex-queen to the world's fair. She would be quite an attraction there, and a genuine might be obtained if not the de-throned queen in Midway Plaisance.

Salvation Army Methods in the Church.
In some of the London churches the old fashion of open pulpits has been discarded. The pulpit is now a box, with heavy oak sounding boards. Chairs are placed in the grounds of the church. The hymns are printed in huge letters and hung from posts. These open air services are well attended.

Mr. Burton on Midway.
Hon. J. R. Burton, one of the Kansas commissioners to the world's fair, was the orator of the day at the celebration on the Plaisance on the Fourth. He had in his audience the initial party of all the visitors from the Lapland to the little people from Java. The Chicago Herald, which publishes Mr. Burton's oration in full, has the following to say of the speaker: "Commissioner Burton was very late in making his appearance. He came a man with a brown mustache and a voice which nobody on earth would care to hear in the woods at night. It comes up from his heels and rolls around everywhere. He was frequently cheered."

Todd's Little Scheme.
From the Topeka Journal.

State Labor Commissioner Todd's labor bureau is now ready for business. The commissioner has issued a circular explaining the objects of the bureau, in which he explains that he has no funds with which to carry on the work of that department, and as there is no appropriation covering that class of work, he is compelled to ask persons willing for employment to endorse the two cent postage stamps to cover the expense of correspondence. Mr. Todd says he does not assume to recommend either the employer or the person seeking employment.

Where the "Katie" Was Hatched.
From the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Colonel Martin of the Kansas City Gazette says the Missouri, Kansas and Texas enterprise was born in Junction City. The colonel is off. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad was hatched in Emporia, and this fact, not this, was one of the hatching. Junction City would never have seen the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad had it not been for the action of the people of Emporia in securing, through Jim Lane, a change of the original land grant system for this state, by which the road was to run from Emporia to a point at or near Junction City. Now, colonel, fix this matter up, or we will go to calling you Wyandotte.

The Organizing Leaven Working.
From the Topeka Chief.

The farm laborers of Kansas are undoubtedly organizing. All attempts to bring this numerous and hardworking class of laborers into a union have been failures. As might have been expected, this movement of the agricultural laborers begins in Kansas, the most intelligent state in the Union. The organization of the farm laborers is looked on with anxiety, not to say enmity, by the Farmer's Alliance. There is no place for the "farm hand" in the People's party scheme of regeneration. There was to be liberty, equality, and fraternity for the farmers of Kansas, but not for the farm hands; the horny handed fellows who work sixteen hours a day for \$16 a month, and sleep in the barn. But the lever that is about to lift up the whole human race is spreading. Even the "farm hand" between the corn rows feels its inspiring touch, so he is going to organize.

SWEET-SCENTED BELLES.

The Swell Girls Use Sachet Bellows and Sandal Wood Sticks.

Let the dapper little damsel who socks her pocket handkerchief with strong extracts just before leaving the house for a visit, a matinee or morning prayers, know that it is bad form. Years ago that was the way the belles of society finished the toilet, but belles, like everything else, have changed. Individuality has reached the scent-bottle, and the same law that forbids the wearing of diamonds and silk gowns at breakfast prevents the abuse of perfumes. Any drug clerk can tell the scent worn by a merely fashionable girl, but a connoisseur would be puzzled to analyze the breath of sweetest that emanates from the tresses, letter paper, gloves, gown and even the umbrella of the swell girl.

To one she is redolent of almond blossoms, to a second it is attar of roses and a third quick-scented critic will describe it as an aromatic. That she is sweet everybody admits, but of what nobody knows but herself, and she won't tell. The following confession, however, was extracted from three women of society—a belle, a matron and a grandmother, who is always young and sweet and charming.

The young lady, a brilliant brunette, admits that she is not original.

"I got some of my ideas abroad in my travels and I am always acting on hints from papers and journals. What I value most is an old sandalwood fan I bought in Ceylon. When it went out of fashion I pulled the sticks apart and now I have one in twenty-eight different places. To me the fragrance is the very refinement of sweetness."

"A thousand people have asked me what kind of perfume I use, but I never tell. The scent is in my bonnet-case, dressing-case, wardrobe, the press where I keep my evening wraps, and in every box I have. When I want to individualize a toilet I lay half a dozen fan sticks on the bodice. Of course this is for evening. I think perfumes with street dresses had taste. Then I use a great deal of toilet-water, scented with sandal wood or white hyacinth in my hair. I use it like bay rum, and have my hair brushed and combed dry; whatever I wear in my hair I use on my eyes, brows and on my neck and shoulders with a low dress."